

departure of the freed spirit on its flight to eternity!

It is even so. If we cast our eyes over the records of time, we shall behold them dimmed with misery and tears.—But in that pure world which we are approaching, all these things will have passed away: for God with his own soft hand shall wipe away the tears from every weeping eye; “and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain,” but one unbounded spring of happiness encircle all.—[Herald of Truth.]

THE INTELLIGENCER.

—“And truth diffuse her radiance from the Press.”—

GARDNER, JUNE 24, 1836.

HELL, No. IV.

“Hell and destruction are before the Lord; how much more the hearts of the children of men.” Rev. 16: 11. For explanation of the remarks made on Jan 20: 6, in the last number. “The way of life is above to the wise that he may depart from hell beneath.” Verse 24. The ways of wisdom are ways of pleasure. The practice of virtue tends to prolong life, while the indulgence of evil propensities, living in vice, immorality and licentiousness, leads you with a rapid descent to the grave—hades—or to hell beneath. Withhold not correction from the child, for if thou beatest him with a rod, he shall not die. Thou shalt beat him with a rod, and shalt deliver his soul from hell.” Prov. 23: 14. Solomon was here giving advice to parents in regard to the bringing up of children. But we are not to suppose that the correction of a child must save him from an endless hell, but that chastisement will serve to restrain him from a sinful course, which will inevitably hurry him on to an untimely grave. “Hell and destruction are never full, so the eyes of man are never satisfied.” Prov. 27: 20. Hell here simply means the grave, where famished man is gluttoned by the myriads of the human family, daily falling by the keen scythe of time, and yet is never satisfied. “My people are gone into captivity, because they have no knowledge, and their honorable men are famished, and their multitude died up with thirst. Therefore hath he enlarged herself, and opened her mouth without measure, and their glory, and their multitude, and their pomp, and he that rejoiceth shall descend into it. Isaiah 5: 13—14. No one acquainted with the scriptures will contend that this text has any reference to a place of endless misery, unless they contend that the people of God will be punished endlessly. It evidently stands for the grave. “Hell from beneath is moved for thee, to meet thee at thy coming; it stirreth up the dead for thee, even all the chief ones of the earth it has raised up from their thrones all the kings of the nations. Yet thou shalt be brought down to hell to the sides of the pit. Isa. 14: 9—15. An allusion is here made to Lucifer, king of Babylon, and it is as plain as that two and two make four, that the grave is here meant, and therefore comment is unnecessary.—“Because ye have said we have made a covenant with death and with hell are we at agreement; therefore, thus saith the Lord, Behold I lay in Zion a foundation, a stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation; he that believeth shall not make haste.—judgement also will I lay to the line, and righteousness to the plummet, and the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies, and the waters shall overflow the hiding place, and your counsel with death shall be disannulled and your agreement with hell shall not stand.” Isaiah 28, 15. This passage has been considered to favor the doctrine of ceaseless burning, but it is astonishing to us that such an idea should have ever entered the brain of mortals. The Rulers of Jerusalem were wicked men, and they supposed that they could commit their unhallowed deeds in darkness and in secrecy, and they would never come to the light, especially when they performed them under the hallowed garb of religion. They did not realize that hell hades or the darkness under which they worked was naked before God. Ancient rulers sometimes entered into a league with one another to slay all who might oppose their ambitious design, or who were in any manner opposed to their self aggrandizement. Then in fact would they make a covenant with death, for the grave would confine them. But God assure them that he would lay in Zion a foundation, which is Jesus Christ, who should raise them from the sleep of death, than would their counsel with death be disannulled and their agreement with hell hades or the grave, would cease to stand. “And thou wentest to the king with ointment, and didst increase thy perfumes and didst send thy messengers far off, and didst debase thyself even unto hell.” Isa. 57, 9. The person alluded to here, did not debase himself even unto a place of endless torment, but he humbled himself low in the dust (figuratively speaking) numbered himself among the lowly, and crucified his pride and lofty feelings.

Br. A. Pingree, has received an invitation from the Societies of Cas-

time, Belfast, and Orland to preach with them the present year. This is the gentleman whose name was recently misprinted in our paper a few weeks since, not through mistake however, but it was given us as it was printed by a brother who had heard him preach the Sunday previous, and being unacquainted with him we supposed it was correct. We hope Br Thompson will be satisfied with this explanation.

Settlement.

Br. D. J. Mandel of Boston Mass. has received and accepted an invitation to settle with the Universalist Societies in Westbrook Me. He wishes all letters papers &c intended for him to be directed to Stevens' Plain, Me.

Massachusetts Convention.

The Mass. Convention of Universalists at its late session in Wrentham conferred ordination on Drs. James G. Burt and Horace W. Morse, and granted Letters of Fellowship to Brs. Thompson Barron, and John N. Parker. The following Resolution was offered by Br. C. Spear. Whereas, the General Convention for the United States, passed a Resolution calling for an expression of the opinion of our order generally,—Therefore, Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention, that the establishment of a Theological Seminary would be highly conducive to the interests of our denomination, and the spread of truth and salvation among men. The Convention, Resolved that the Resolution be printed, and recommended to the several Associations in Mass. for their consideration; and that final action on their part be suspended for the present. A committee was appointed to take into consideration the above subject, consisting of Brs. H. Ballou, L. R. Page and H. Ballou, 2d, and report at the next session of that body.

Rom. 2: 4. “The goodness of God leadeth thee to repentance.”

Where do we see the goodness of God? All around, above, and beneath us. His goodness is displayed in all his works and ways. The sun to give us light by day, and the moon and stars by night. The waters that float in air and drop in the refreshing showers. The great and wide sea with all its living creatures. The numerous rivers and streams. The forests and fields. The fowls of heaven and beasts of the earth.—All display the goodness of God, in providing a habitation so extensive, and so well furnished for the enterprise and comfort of man.

Every clime and country has its variety and abundance to satisfy the desires of every living thing. God is good to all his creatures, however hateful, and loathsome, and terrible to man; and his tender mercies are over all his works. No creature is left destitute of proper food, placed within its reach, suited to its taste, and nourishment, and pleasure. Every creature takes delight in feeding on God's goodness. Every one desires happiness, and provision is made, that every one; may enjoy its fill, so as to be satisfied.

But for mankind the greatest variety and abundance is made ready. The earth and sea, contains immense treasures, to entertain mankind. They may have pleasure in gathering the bounties of heaven; and pleasure in the use of them: if used temperately and thankfully. Every thing that can delight the eye, the ear, the smell the taste, the feeling is made ready for the happiness of God's creatures, especially mankind. For all the lower orders of creatures are made to serve, and feed, and clothe, and comfort the naked, feeble, exposed children of men. Surely the goodness of God should lead mankind to repentance.

The various subjects of contemplation in the heavens above and in the earth beneath; and in all the works of God; in the kingdoms of nature, providence, and grace, are calculated to exalt, and purify, and make happy the mind of man. All display divine goodness.

But in the gospel of Jesus Christ, immortality and eternal life is presented to the believer, which gives joy unspeakable and full of glory. There the goodness of God is manifest in the most exalting and satisfying manner. For, were man to perish as do the beasts at death, his lot on earth would hardly be preferred to theirs. Because man can reflect and fear. Man can reason, and hope, and desire to live again after death; or to enter immediately on a better state of being.

Amidst all the displays of God's goodness on earth, there is much evil felt and feared. Bad tempers, guilty fears, tormenting passions evil thoughts, and anxious desires, cause man's days to be vain and troublesome. Man bears marks in his mind of sin and misery. He groans and travails in pain for deliverance.

The goodness of God in opening a door of hope for man in the gospel, should lead him to repentance. How can creatures continue in sin, and evil doing, when they have received so much good in life? How can they hope to live forever with Christ, and yet neglect to own, and obey the Lord, whose goodness endureth forever?

John 8: 9. “Convicted in their own conscience.”

Mr. Batterworth says, conscience is “The soul's opinion of its actions and duties.” The Bible speaks of a good and evil conscience. One must be an approving, the other a condemning conscience.

Our text relates to persons who had brought a sinful woman to Christ, that he might condemn her: that they might find cause of complaint against him. They said they had taken the woman in the act of wickedness, and by their law she ought to die. If he condemned her to death, according to their law, they would complain of him to Censur or the Roman power, who only had the right to put to death, the subjected Jews. If Christ cleared the woman, they would complain of him as disregarding the law of Moses. They were in hopes of finding some fault with Jesus, so as to condemn him lawfully. But Jesus was too wise for them.

He stood up and wrote on the ground, probably, something, some word, which put them in mind of their own sin. He then said, he that is without sin let him cast the first stone at the woman. Now there was great searching of heart. They now are convicted in their own conscience of guilt. And each one could find some sin in himself. Every one had an evil conscience; No one had a good, dear, pure conscience. Beginning at the eldest they go out one by one, till the woman is left alone, before Jesus.

He then asks, “where are those thine accusers. Had no man condemned thee? No man Lord, said she. Neither do I condemn thee: go and sin no more.” So Jesus cleared the woman of past offences, on condition she sinned no more. This was agreeable both to law and gospel. The law said, he obedient and live. The prophet said, let the wicked forsake his way, and turn to the Lord and he would have mercy upon him, and abundantly pardon. The gospel said, repent and be converted and your sin shall be blotted out.

How apt are people to cover their own sin, and expose others? How prone to justify themselves and condemn others. How often with a beam in their own eyes seek to pull motives out of others eyes. Judge not lest ye be judged, said Jesus. Who art thou that judgest another man's servant, said Paul. Only let people live, and act, so as to keep a good conscience, and they will be happy, and have confidence before God and man. But miserable is that man whose conscience testifies against him.

There are many people who are convicted of the truth and do not obey it; and convicted of sin and do not forsake it. Conviction many have: but who is converted from the evil of his ways? Who is so perfect as Saul of Tarsus, who kept a conscience void of offence both toward God and toward man? Conviction of conscience that a person has done wrong, kindles up a hell within. This may be called the wrath of God, revealed from heaven against all ungodliness. God has so written his law upon the minds of men, or made them capable of judging what is right, or how they would have others treat them, that whenever, they will allow themselves to consider their ways, they will find that they have done evil, and deserve punishment.

The rule laid down by God is his law, “thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy heart and thy neighbour as thyself: or expressed by Jesus Christ, “as ye would that men should do to you, do ye so to them; for this is the law and the prophets; are so plain, and so extensive, that people all round the world, may govern themselves by them.

But the consciences of people may be so blinded by ignorance, or deluded by error, that many may think they are doing right, when they know not what manner of spirit they are of. This was the case with Saul, before his conversion to Christ. And this was the case with those who put Christ to death, before Peter preached to them on the day of Pentecost, and they were pricked in their hearts, that they had condemned the innocent Jesus.

Conscience is like a good judge on the bench, it will judge according to light and evidence. Conscience may be defiled. But then it renders the man loathsome and vile in his own sight, however he may hide his villainous from others. He cannot hide it from God, any more than from himself.—Yea God may know more than he: and so hide his gracious presence from the filthy, guilty soul, as to leave it wretched; and the man may not consider why he is so unhappy; so restless; so destitute of life and peace; so poor in soul, while he may have plenty outwardly.

Paul speaks of a seared conscience, as with a hot iron. Some think this must be a stupid, unfeeling conscience. Others think it to be a tormenting conscience; painful like the flesh seared with a hot iron. Those who believe in a punishment after death, think a tormenting conscience will be one awful ingredient in the dreadful cup of wo. And, no doubt, the punishment of sin in any state, must very much consist in guilt, condemnation, shame and a sense of the loss of God's approving, comforting presence. Hence,

every person who would enjoy heaven here or hereafter, must keep a clear, clean, pure, good conscience. S. S.

Acts 3: 19. “Repent ye therefore and be converted.”

Conviction is one thing which many people have; while conversion is another thing which, comparatively, few people have.

Conviction is produced in the mind or conscience of a person, whether willing or not. Some people call this conviction, faith in divine truth, which they think to be involuntary exercise of the mind. So that when a person has light and evidence they must assent to the proposition, whether agreeable, or otherwise to their hearts.

Some may think this light or conviction of mind to be God himself, or the spirit of God, and therefore good; and that this is what will be happy in another world.

But if this conviction or light in man, be God himself or the spirit of God; then it is not a man, nor any part of man; nor a creature; nor a sinner; nor can it be saved by Christ, for he come not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance. God may not only create a human soul, or being: but be present with it, to uphold, govern, influence, and wound or comfort the spirit of man.—But man cannot become God, nor God become man. God is independent and unchangeable. Man is dependant and changeable. God can teach, enlighten and bless the soul of man: or he can blind, harden, and curse the soul of man.

While man goes on regardless of his Maker, and practicing iniquity, according to his own carnal mind, which is enmity against God, he lies under a curse: For it is written, cursed is every one that continueth not in all things, written in the book of the law to do them. Such are wicked, and to them there is no peace, saith the Lord.—Such were the persons, whom Peter addressed in our text.

A penitent is one who sees the evil of his ways, and heartily confesses his sin before God, and humbles himself to accept the punishment of his sin, by justifying God in his own condemnation. He is like the prodigal, who said, in view of his sinful and wretched state, Father I have sinned against heaven and before thee. And like the publican in the temple, God be merciful to me a sinner. And like the thief on the cross. Lord remember me.

Repentance is said to be towards God.—Being, produced in the heart, by the law of God, set home to the conscience, by the spirit of God. This repentance is necessary to faith in Christ for pardon and remission of sins. This repentance is necessary to conversion.

Conversion is turning to God and doing these things which he has commanded, with a loving, joyful heart. Repentance is quitting sin or ceasing to do evil; conversion is learning to do well. Where there is a perfect work of God, in the soul or heart of man, there is repentance and conversion.

Sometimes, there is an imperfect work in man, as in the fruits of the earth. The trees may bring forth imperfect fruit, which is wormy, or blasted, and soon falls off, and is good for nothing. So much seeming good in mankind, produced by the same sun and rain is only bitter, blasted fruit, which is worthless. The spirit of God like the rain may fall upon people, and the gospel like the sun may shine upon them, yet they bring forth no good fruit to perfection, or such as God the heavenly husbandman will gather and approve.

Hence the importance of repentance and conversion united. If there be faith in the divine testimony, and no repentance and conversion, a man will hold the truth in unrighteousness. The truth will only condemn him. He may know his masters will, and not do it; and so he must be beaten with many stripes. The light and conviction he has, will only condemn him.

But where there is repentance and conversion, there is pardon, peace, and justification. There is no condemnation, to them that are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the spirit. For to be carnally minded is death, but to be spiritually minded is life and peace.

Peter needed to be converted when he denied his Master. He did repent, weep bitterly and turn to the Lord, boldly and faithfully, then he strengthened his brethren.

The apostles needed to be converted and become like little children, in order to enter and enjoy the kingdom of heaven. While they were proud and ambitious they could not enjoy the peace and blessedness of Christ's spiritual reign, within them. They must learn of him to be meek and lowly, or they could not find rest to their souls.

God is love, and love makes heaven. Sin is a transgression of the law of love. It is enmity to God. It makes hell in the soul. Hence every sinner must repent and be converted. S. S.

For the Christian Intelligencer.

HISTORIC SERMON—NO. 3.

2. Kings 20: 1. “In those days was Hezekiah sick unto death. And the prophet Isaiah came to him, and said unto him, Thus saith the Lord, Set thine house in order; for thou shalt die, and not live.”

Then he turned his face to the wall, and prayed unto the Lord: saying, I beseech thee O Lord, remember now how I have walked before thee in truth, and in thy sight. And Hezekiah wept sore. And it came to pass, afore Isaiah was gone out into the mid-ling: Turn again, and tell Hezekiah the captain of my people. Thus saith the Lord, the God of David thy father, I have heard thy prayer, I have seen thy tears; behold I will heal thee; on the third day thou shalt go up unto the house of the Lord. And I will add unto thy days fifteen years; and I will deliver thee and this city out of the hand of the king of Assyria; and I will defend this city for mine own sake, and for my servant David's sake. And Isaiah said, take a lump of figs, and they took and laid it on the boil, and he recovered.”

Remarks. 1. Good men are liable to sickness, distress and death, as other men. 2. But they have source of comfort that wicked men have not. They trust in God, and find consolation and support, from his promises, that all things shall work together for good to those that love God. 3. Good men in their trouble pray to God; and sometimes, obtain remarkable answers of prayer.—Hezekiah thought he was to die with present sickness, but it seems God had purposed that he should live fifteen years longer. 4. God had special respect to David; in choosing him from among his seven brethren, though the youngest, to be king over Israel and Judah 40 years: in giving him success against Goliath and all his enemies: in giving him the pattern of the temple, and great treasures to build it: in promoting the worship of God, by inventing musical instruments and teaching how to praise the Lord: and in preparing the way for the peaceful and prosperous reign of his son Solomon. On these accounts and others, God often referred to his servant David, as one remarkably devoted to the cause of God and true religion. 5. Hence God said, to Hezekiah, for my own sake, and for my servant David's sake, I will save you, and the city, and nation from the power of the enemy.

Hezekiah was so overwhelmed with the thought that he should die with the sickness, caused by the boil, that he could not easily believe the prophet, when he returned with good news of life, when a short time before he had said, set thine house in order for thou shalt die.—Hence the king wanted some sign that he should in three days so recover, as to go into the house of the Lord. The prophet consented to give the sign, and the sun's shadow was to go back ten degrees in the dial of Ahaz. The prophet cried unto the Lord, and He brought the shadow back ten degrees. This, was something like Joshua's commanding the sun to stand still upon Gibeon, and the moon upon the valley of Ajalon.—God who commanded the sun into existence at first can easily, prevent its shining, or cause the sun's shadow to stand still, or to go back.

After Hezekiah had been sick, the king of Babylon sent letters and a present to him, expressive of sympathy and friendship. And Hezekiah was enraptured by these things. He hearkened to their flatteries, and showed them all the house of his precious things, the silver, and the gold, and the spices, and the precious ointment, and all the house of his armour, and all that was found in his house: there was nothing in his house nor in all his dominion, that Hezekiah showed them not.

Remark. 1. How apt are kings and rich men to grow proud of their power and wealth. 2. By seeing these things in others, how prone are mankind to covet them. 3. When covetousness possesses the heart, how much oppression, cruelty and injustice has been practiced by mankind, upon one another. 4. When people set their hearts too much upon any worldly good, to the neglect of God, and spiritual good, they are justly stripped of their enjoyments.

Hence good Hezekiah is reproved and threatened by the same prophet that cured him. Isaiah came unto the king saying hear the word of the Lord, Behold the days come, that all that is in thine house, and that thy fathers have laid up in store unto this day, shall be carried into Babylon. And of thy sons, they shall take away and they shall be eunuchs in the palace of the king of Babylon. Then said Hezekiah unto Isaiah, good is the word of the Lord, which thou hast spoken. and he said is it not good, if peace and truth be in my days? Yes, so far it was good. But when his sons, did evil they should be carried into captivity. And so it came to pass. S. S.

BIOGRAPHY OF REV. ELIJAH SMITH.

We were under the painful necessity of announcing in our last week's paper, the death of our esteemed brother in the ministry, Rev. ELIJAH SMITH.

Br. Smith was a native of Vermont. He was born in the town of Monkton, country of Addison, December 5 1796. He never attached himself to any religious denomination, until in October, 1829, he was received into the fellowship of one of the Associations of Universalists in the above named State—the Northern, he removed into this State, in July, 1831, in which year he was duly ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry. At, or near this time, he commenced preaching with the societies in Henrietta and Livonia. He continued his labors with these societies for nearly three years with good success and unanimous approbation. From thence he removed at the urgent solicitations of friends to Kennebec county, where he remained for some considerable time, how long we are not certain.

In this place he was much respected and beloved by all who knew him, and proved not a little successful in spreading and promoting the cause of impartial grace.

In January, 1835, while at Kennedyville, probably by excessive labor and study, he was attacked with an inflammation on the liver, which afterwards ran into the typhus fever, and confined him to his bed and house for several months. At length he began slowly to recover, but continued very nervous and feeble. In October, 1835, he removed to North Bloomfield, where, as always before, he found many warm and attentive friends and brethren. His health was so far improved, that through the Winter, or till February last he succeeded in preaching to his society one sermon on each alternate Sabbath, at which time he began to decline, though moderately. His companion and friends continued to hope for his recovery until a few weeks before his death. But he was evidently in a much worse condition than the imagined, his extreme patience, resignation and cheerfulness, having deceived them.

Thus, having labored in the Gospel field most faithfully and successfully for about eight years, he fell asleep, without a struggle, a sigh or a groan, and in the fullest confidence of a holy and happy immortality for a ransomed world.

It may be proper to state, that a few hours before his death, he requested that the writer should be called to attend his funeral. And that his affectionate and beloved companion in life might have an abiding testimony of his faith in an impartial Gospel, he penned the following lines and left them safely secured between two leaves in his Bible:—

"This Book of Truth has from my youth,
Been my great consolation;
I'm no more sad, such tidings glad,
Disclose a world's salvation."

Br. Smith has left an amiable wife and an extensive circle of warm and affectionate friends to mourn his absence from their society. But may they mourn as those who are filled with the animating hope of the Gospel, and an assurance that all shall meet where sickness, and death, and parting will never interrupt their felicity. He has gone from his toils, and his sufferings, and his pains, to participate in the unsullied joys of heaven.—[Herald of Truth]

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

"And catch the manners living as they rise."

GARDINER, JUNE 24, 1836.

New Paper.

We have received the first and second number of a new paper published in Portland bearing the title of "THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE" and edited by our friend John M. Clement. It is a very neat paper and is conducted with a good deal of spirit, talent and decision. It is Democratic in principle, and supports the regular nominations of the party.

The 4th of July has been fixed upon, by both branches of Congress, as the day of adjournment.

The 4th of July is to be celebrated at East Thomaston, by an Address and Dinner. N. C. Fletcher, Esq. of that place, has been appointed to deliver the Address, and from what we know of him, we can assure our readers, that it will be such an one, as the occasion demands. To those in this vicinity who may be at leisure, and wish to participate in the festivities of that day, we say go to East Thomaston. It is a beautiful little village, fifteen miles East of this place. (Valdeshor) and increasing very rapidly in wealth and population.—[Lincoln Patriot.]

The Editor of the Bangor Advertiser, says he counted on Thursday about a hundred schooners, at the wharves—and that the day before about as many left the harbor. Also, that they are at least 300 buildings going up in that city—and that the regular business of the place is brisk and active.

SLATE. The Mr. Farmer mentions the discovery of slate in Foxcroft, suitable for covering buildings. In a large portion of Maine, slate is the principle rock, and it is altogether possible that it may be found in many places of a good rift to split. We have a specimen from the Farm of Moses H. Farnham in Sidney, which appears as good as the slate from the celebrated quarry near Bangor, on the Welch coast.—[Kennebec Journal.]

The editor of the Maine Farmer has received a specimen of beet sugar of a superior quality, bought in France at nine cents a pound. The pumice of the beet is said to be as good feed for cattle as if the sugar were not extracted.—[Kennebec Jour.]

An old lady living in Natick, upwards of 100 years of age, whose hair has long been perfectly white, now presents the singular spectacle of the hoary locks of age returning to their original color—jet black.

BEAT THIS WHO CAN. A Pawtucket girl, not ten years of age, lately planted two acres of land with potatoes, in one day.—What a wife for a farmer!—[Woonsocket Patriot.]

What a farmer for a wife, we should say. [Dedham Patriot.]

INTERESTING. The Transcript states that during the oration at the celebration of the Battle of Bunker Hill at Charleston on Friday last, the orator, A. H. Everett Esq., exhibited the identical mus-

ket ball which killed Gen. Warren, wrapped in a piece of paper stained with his blood, and taken from his dead body the day after the battle by Mr. Savage—an officer of the Customs—of whom it was obtained by Mr. Montague of Dedham.

STEREOTYPE PRINTING.—From a report published by the Dutch Government, it appears that the ingenious art was invented so long ago as the year 1700, by John Muller, minister of the German Reformed Church at Leyden. His first method was that of soldering together after the page was composed; but afterwards he had plates cast from a Plaster of Paris, or metal mould, as done at this day. He and his son published various works printed in this manner. It is extraordinary that the art was afterwards suffered to fall into oblivion, and re-invented after.

A witness examined in an Illinois court, concerning a horse, was asked by the counsel for the defendant how the plaintiff generally rode. "He generally rides a straddle, sir."—"How does he ride in company?" "If he has a good horse he always keeps up."—"How does he ride when he is alone?"—"Really, sir, I cannot say; for I never was in company with him when he rode by himself."—"You may stand aside, sir."

There are not such mighty talents requisite for Government, as some who pretend to them, without possessing them, would make us believe. Honest dispositions and common qualifications are sufficient, and the administration has always been best executed, and the public liberty best preserved, near the origin and rise of States, when plain honesty and common sense alone governed the public affairs.—[Cato's Letters.]

COMMODORE PORTER.—We learn from the European correspondence of the Albany Daily Advertiser, that our charge d'affaires at Constantinople has been compelled by ill health to travel for a season. He set out in April, and intended to visit France and Switzerland before returning to Constantinople.

Distressing.—Last week while one of the hands, an Irishman, employed at the Worcester Railroad depot, in this city, was in the act of jumping from a gravel car, as it was starting, his feet slipped, and he fell directly before the wheels, which passed over both legs literally tearing them asunder, leaving them hanging by little else than the cords alone.

We learn from the Post that the Secretary of the Treasury has selected, as Commissioners for purchasing a site for, and building a new Custom House at this port, the Collector, Hall J. How, and R. G. Shaw.

"FLASHED IN THE PAN." THE DUEL.—Correspondence of the Eastern Argus.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 14.
A duel was fought this morning at 7 o'clock, at Bladensburg, four miles from here, between Mr. Bynum, of N. Carolina, and Mr. Jenifer, of Maryland. They fought at ten paces—and after six ineffectual shots! a Captain Somebody interposed, and a reconciliation took place.—Jenifer was the challenger—the quarrel having originated in words that passed between them on Friday night last, during the long session Sevier of Arkansas, was the second of Bynum, and Pickens of South Carolina, was the second of Jenifer.

MR. LAURIAT'S ASCENSION.—Notwithstanding the rain yesterday afternoon, Mr. Lauriat made his promised balloon excursion. At 20 minutes before 6 o'clock he left the Amphitheatre with a fresh easterly wind. He rose rapidly in a Southwesterly direction, and in about two minutes was out of sight in the clouds. He was not seen again for about 20 minutes, when he was observed at a great height in a Northwesterly direction. He soon disappeared, being enveloped in clouds, but was seen several times at short intervals until eight minutes past 6 o'clock, his motion at that time being in a Southwesterly direction.

Mr. Lauriat is supposed to have alighted in Newton; but we could not learn that he had reached the city at 11, P. M.—[Boston Advertiser.]

'A Physician' in the Norfolk Herald says he has tried, without success, Dr. Lushburg's plan for preventing disfigurement by the small pox. He has, however, accomplished that end, by using a wash of Chloride of Soda or Lime, as soon as the pustules were filled, and by quickly drying them, and converting them into scabs or crusts.

The New Orleans Courier May 23d, says, "We are informed by the mate of the schr. Flora that Santa Anna and officers were treated with the greatest respect by the Mexicans, and that every thing conducive to their comfort was afforded. What a contrast this with the treatment the Texans received at the Mexicans!"

A large and highly respectable meeting of citizens was held at the Arcade, New Orleans, the evening of 28th, to manifest their respect for the distinguished service of Gen. Houston and his staff. It was voted to tender a public dinner to the General.

"Gods, what a place to sponge a Coat?" Thus will exclaim many a knight of the

Shears, when he learns that Niagara Falls are to be sold, and for the purpose of being converted into a manufacturing power.—[Bangor Whig.]

The packet ship Sampson, which sailed 20th ult. from London for New York, has on board upwards of £60,000 sterling in gold.

Capt. Henry Barr, committed suicide at Salem on Wednesday, by cutting his throat.

They have called a steamboat just built at Pittsburgh, the "Nick Biddle."

FROM FLORIDA.

GRATIFYING INTELLIGENCE. The Charleston Patriot contains the following letter, by which it will be seen that the gallant little band of our countrymen at the Block House on the Outhla-cochee has been relieved:—

"QUINCY, (Florida) May 31.
I embrace a moment to say to you, that an express has arrived in Tallahassee, to inform the Governor that our volunteers have succeeded, in the steamboat, in relieving the Block House on the Outhla-cochee; and they have now gone up to Suwannee to relieve McCane and his little besieged company. On Saturday last, two steamboats came down from Columbus and were fiercely attacked on their passage, but no damage done. We are in an unenviable situation, but hope for better times."

It is computed that there are 20,000 Americans doing business in Mexico.

Seachipkaka or Decari, the White Head Chief of the Winnebagoes, died at the age of 90. He died on the Wisconsin, and, before his death, according to his desire, was baptized.

A Canadian incautiously thrusting his head to look into the cylinder of one of the steamboats plying between Montreal and Quebec, whilst the engine was in motion, had it crushed to atoms.

A TIGHT SQUEEZE.—Come here my lad, said an attorney to a boy about nine years of age. The boy willingly came, and asked, what case is to be tried next. A case between the Pope and the devil, which do you think will gain the action? answered the attorney. I guess 'twill be a pretty tight squeeze; the Pope has the most money, but the devil has the most lawyers replied the boy.

TRAFTON and KEAZER, the perpetrators of the Argyle murder, plead guilty to the indictment for manslaughter, and were sentenced on Friday, at Bangor, to three years hard labor in the State Prison. Judge Emery, in pronouncing sentence, stated that the Court deeply commiserated their situation, as sooner or later they must feel that the blood of a parent was on their hands—that the Court considered the conduct of the parent as not without fault—the unfortunate result having been traced to the general cause of all crime—RUM.

The Texan Commissioner have denied, officially, any desire or intention to supersede Gen. Houston, and place Col. Hamilton, of South Carolina, in command of the Texan army

INDIAN SHREWDSNESS.—"I am glad," said the Rev. Dr. Y—, to the chief of the Little Ct. town, "that you do not drink whiskey, but it grieves me to find that your people use so much of it." "Ah yes!" replied the chief, and he fixed an expressive eye upon the doctor, which communicated the reproof before uttered it, 'we Indians use a great deal of whiskey, but we do not make it

"Such is the pressure of the times in our town," said a Birmingham manufacturer to his agent in London, "that we have good workmen who will get up the inside of a watch for fifteen shillings." "Pooh! that's nothing compared to London," replied his friend; "we have boys here who will get up the inside of a chimney for sixpence."

THE POWER OF FAITH.

An acorn and a nut were lying side by side in the earth, at a small distance from the surface, on a bright warm day in Spring, when the former feeling a new energy stirring within said to his friend the nut, "I am tired of my inactivity!—It is now more than four months that I have been dozing here in the dirt, but Spring has brought back the pleasant sunshine, and I intend to put forth my sprouts, and cast down my roots and become a plant; I will attempt to become an oak. What say you to this my friend? I hope you are of the same mind." "Alas!" replied the nut, "I felt no less than you an inward prompting to unfold the germ that is within my breast: but I fear lest some evil should befall me in my unguarded growth, and I should perish. Now I am out of the reach of danger, and securely am I armed in my coat of mail; but were I to put forth my tender shoot, the rat of the earth might devour it in a moment, or the foot of the careless wild goat might crush me to death. So," continued he, "though I have a desire to accomplish the end of my creation, and to become a tree, yet the dangers are many, that I dare not hazard the attempt—I shall not put forth this Spring."

"Poor nut," said the acorn with a sigh, "I hope you will change your mind; you can be but little worse off than you are now, even if the earth rat does visit you. Pray consider, and doubtless you will think differently upon it."

But the nut—fearful of danger—had closed his shell, and heard not the kind counsel of his friend. But the acorn immediately put forth his little shoots, and soon found himself in a new world. The sun smiled upon him by day, and the dews refreshed him by night. He grew up noiselessly, for he was modest, and rapidly, for he was full of faith and soon attained an eminence among the sons of the valley.

In time the acorn became a mighty tree, the parent of forests. His trunk was a mighty column, and his many boughs spread out a wood of verdure. The stag and the wild goat found shelter from the keen arrows of the storm, under its arms. The robin and the summer thrush repaid his protection by the delicious harmony of their voices; and the cheerful squirrel found in the oak both a house and a granary.

The wanderer laid down under his cool shade, to repose from the heats, and fatigues of his dusty travel. He knelt at his morning prayer—while the risen sun greeted the old oak, and kissed his forehead—and said, "Blessed be the oak which has sheltered me, and blessed be the hand that planted it; may they find peace."

Thus centuries had passed away; time corrupted the mail of the nut, and the earth worm with the frightful fangs tore out his heart. "Alas," said the expiring nut, alas, that I had no faith!—Register and Observer.

RAIL ROAD CAR. The Rail Road Car Boston, intended for the Bangor and Old Town Rail Road which is now being rapidly completed, arrived in this city yesterday, from Boston, in Schooner Elizabeth. It is a splendid piece of work in deep, and surpasses every thing of the kind we have seen, comprising elegance, neatness, and more than all comfort in its internal arrangements. [Bangor Whig]

NOTICE.

Those persons who are in favor of organizing a UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY in this town, are requested to meet at the MASONIC HALL, on MONDAY evening next, at half past six o'clock, P. M.

Gardiner, June 22, 1836.

MARRIED.

In Augusta, on Tuesday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Clapp, Henry Carter Esq. of Bridgton, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Caldwell.

In Pownal, Mr. William Tufts, of New Gloucester, to Miss Eliza Libby, of Pownal.

In Litchfield, Mr. William Fuller, jr. of Gardiner, to Mrs. Hannah Brock, of L.

DIED.

In Lewiston, 2d inst. Mr. Thomas Rand, aged 76. He was a soldier of the revolution, and was at the taking of Burgoyne and Cornwallis.

NEW SPRING GOODS,
ROBERT WILLIAMSON
TAILOR AND DRAPER,

HAS just received and offers to his customers at his old stand a very large and prime assortment of

GOODS

adapted to the season; all of which, having been selected by himself, he can recommend with the utmost confidence. Said stock consists of a great variety of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, English Silks, Satins, Weltings and Marsailles, Vestings, Stocks of every description; Gentlemen's Gloves and Suspenders. He also Keeps constantly on hand a large supply of

Ready-made Clothing,

which he will sell very cheap for CASH. Wishing to settle all out-standing debts by the first of JULY next, he hereby gives notice to those who stand indebted to him, that they will please call before that time and settle, if they would avoid expense; as he is resolved on selling for Cash, or on very short credit. In pursuance of this determination, he pledges himself that he will supply those who favor him with their calls, with every article in his line of business of as good quality, as well made and as cheap as can be purchased at any other establishment in the State.

All Garments made at R. WILLIAMSON'S are warranted to Fit.

GARDINER, May 6, 1836.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

P. D. LARKIN,
TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the Public generally, that he has commenced business one door South of the Gardiner Hotel, where he will carry on the Tailoring in all its various branches; from long experience, and a study to please, he hopes to merit a share of Public Patronage.

N. B. All garments warranted cut and made in the first style, having made arrangements to receive the New York and Boston fashions.

Wanted immediately four Tailoress Girls, to whom constant employ, and good wages will be given.

Gardiner, May 13th, 1836. 5-w, 17.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers having formed a connection in Business under the firm of DECKER & VOSMUS would respectfully inform the Inhabitants of GARDINER and vicinity that they have taken the shop formerly occupied by J. S. Knight (nearly opposite Sager's Hotel) where they intend keeping as good an assortment of TIN WARE as can be found on the river. Also a few of Moore's Cooking Stoves, a superior article.

All work of Copper, Sheet Iron, or Tin will be done with neatness and despatch.

N. B. One DOLLAR BILLS will be taken for Tin Ware.

HENRY W. DECKER,
JOHN VOSMUS.

Gardiner, June 1, 1836.

3-w

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!
PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS. The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty-five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading.—The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public Journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of \$2.—For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvania says—"The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union?" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The New York Star says—"we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week! Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable 'reading matter' than is published in a week in a daily paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs.—WOODWARD & CLARKE, of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press; which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desires to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

THE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the PHILADELPHIA MIRROR, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of \$100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature.—A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the \$500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will be so enriched by a story from Miss Sedgewick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.
In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c. explaining the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS:
The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Philadelphia.

TAKEN UP.

IN Gardiner, May 20th, a red mare, with a white star in her forehead. The owner can have the same by paying charges, on application to MOSES BRAND.

POETRY.

[From the Trumpet.]

The Gospel Covenant Fulfilled.

To sing the covenant of our God,
Let joyful voices join,
His truth from ages past hath stood,
An everlasting sign.

The promise'd grace, confirmed by oath
Was in Messiah given,
That all the nations of the earth,
And kindness under heaven,

Should in the great Redeemer find
A sure and lasting rest—
And that the fulness of mankind
Should be forever blest.

In louder strains let God be praised,
Who hath fulfilled his word,
In him whom from the dead he raised,
Our Saviour and our Lord.

Let faith, with strengthened eyes, behold
A blest reversion scene—
And, with transporting joy lay hold,
And steadfastly endure. H. B.

DISSULTORIOUS.

WASHINGTON.—It has frequently been said that Washington was not only distant and reserved with those of his own household, but more so with the soldiery. This was not the case, but the reverse, as many anecdotes will prove. The General, when not absorbed in the more important duties of his station, would familiarly sport with the rank and file, and sometimes engage in diverting his troops with amusements particularly at the time when the prospect of peace and a happy termination of the struggle wore an aspect of gloom and dismay.

An old corporal, who had been attached to Washington's service for many years, related several anecdotes of the old General; among them we remember that of the huckster of New Jersey.

"The army," said the veteran corporal, "had been a long time on a march, and when encamped were almost destitute of provision; reduced to allowances, every one prepared to receive his morsel in the hopes of seeing better days.—During the encampment, there appeared among the troops a huckster with a cart-load of fruits and fruits, which to soldiers offered great temptation.—Washington, who knew that his men were penniless, and would be grieved at not being able to purchase ordered the huckster to leave forthwith the commons; but the man, anxious to sell, obstinately refused. The General (whose orders probably had been disobeyed for the first time) sent for the man, and thus explained the condition of his men, that it was useless for him to remain any longer on the ground and in the mildest tone requested him again to begone. The huckster still remained unmoved and persisted in staying on the commons. Washington was determined not to be out-generaled, and by this time had lost all patience at the stubbornness of the man, he therefore ordered a few soldiers to upset the cart, and such scrambling I have never seen before nor since. In a few minutes not a vestige was left, save the nut shells. This was the only time that I had heard Washington laugh out. During the scene of the eager contest, he seemed so diverted, that if it were possible for one to crack his sides, he certainly did on that memorable day.—Nothing was afterwards heard of the obstinate huckster who must have discovered that it was no small thing to trifle with the General.—[Mechanic and Farmer.]

MONEY.

"Put money in thy purse."—SHAKS.

We "take our pen in hand," as our good old grandfathers used to say in writing to their sweethearts, to indite a short chapter on Money. It is a fruitful subject; inasmuch as it is the governing principle (if we may be allowed the expression) of mankind, and the axis of human ambition. Money is a good thing—a bad thing—a kind servant—a bad master—a thief in the temple of Virtue—a ministering spirit to the needy—a villain in disguise—and, without a sad rake—What opens the fair arms of the blushing girl to the embraces of the old, the infirm and ugly? Money.—What builds up the fool in the opinion of the world? Money. What causes old ladies to look kindly upon the advances of a young man to a blooming daughter? Money. What brings complimentary remarks from the old, and humble acknowledgments from the young? Money. What causes men to struggle for office? Money. What is the criterion of right and wrong? Money.—What is the cause of the wrangling, cheating, brow-beating, shuffling, and bowing, so prevalent among mankind? Money. What, in fact, is the great standard of human affection? Money. What makes the Printer struggle in the mire of politics? Money. What leads the editor to inform the public of these facts? Money. What do we require at the hands of our readers? Money.—Do you take, Sir?—You are the very man we desire to hear from.—[From the Press.]

IMPROVED COBBERY.

To make a Match.—Catch a young gentleman and a lady, the best you can;

let the the young gentleman be raw, and the young lady quite tender. Set the young gentleman at dinner table; put in a good quantity of wine, and while he is soaking, stick in a word or two every now and then about Miss; this will help to make him boil. When getting red in the gills take him out into the drawing room, set him by the lady, and sop them both with green tea—then set them at the piano and blow the flame until the lady sings; when you hear the gentleman sigh, it is time to take them off, as they are warm enough. Put them by themselves in a corner of the room on a sofa, and there let them simmer together the rest of the evening. Repeat this three or four times, taking care to place them side by side at the dinner, and they will be ready for marriage whenever you want them. After marriage great care must be taken as they are apt to turn sour.—[London Morning Herald.]

PROSPECTUS OF THE MAINE MONTHLY MAGAZINE, COMPRISING THE PORTLAND MAGAZINE AND THE EASTERN MAGAZINE.

On the first of July next will be issued the first number of the MAINE MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Edited by CHARLES GILMAN.

In order to form a Magazine worthy of support, and creditable to a State, which, in other points of view, is attaining an important rank in the Confederacy, the Proprietors of 'The Portland Magazine,' and 'The Eastern Magazine' have deemed it expedient to unite these two periodicals under the above general title, and to publish the united work simultaneously at Portland and Bangor. The contributors to the pages of these Magazines comprises some of the best writers in the Union, who, it is confidently expected, will continue their efforts. Arrangements have been made to add others to the list, whose names are favorably known to the republic of letters. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, having relinquished the editorial department to Charles Gilman, Esq. who has for five months past conducted 'The Eastern Magazine,' will travel during the present season and will continue her labors as contributor to the 'Main Monthly.' The editor will endeavor, with all the assistance which he expects to receive, to render the Magazine in every way worthy of a liberal support, and if he should fail in so doing, he trusts that it will not arise from a want of exertion on his part. To the people of New England, therefore, generally, and to Maine and the two cities in which the Magazine is to be published in particular, the publishers look for support, and hope that every effort to please will meet with a corresponding reward.

The MAINE MONTHLY MAGAZINE will be published simultaneously, on the first of each month, in Portland and Bangor, at Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, or on delivery of the third number. Each number will contain forty-eight pages. Agents will receive a fair discount from the subscription price.

All communications to be addressed to the Editor to the care of the publishers, as may be most convenient. Letters on business connected with the work to be addressed to the Publishers. In all cases the postage must be paid.

EDWARD STEPHENS, PORTLAND, } Publisher.
DUREN & THATCHER, BANGOR, }
May, 1836.

These Editors who publish the foregoing Prospectus in their papers will be entitled to an exchange with the Magazine.

KENNEBEC & BOSTON STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Arrangements until further notice.

THE STEAM PACKET



NEW ENGLAND

NATHANIEL KIMBALL—Master,
WILL LEAVE GARDINER, EVERY MONDAY AND FRIDAY AT 3 o'clock P. M., and BATH at 6 o'clock P. M.

Leave LEWIS' WHARF BOSTON, FOR BATH AND GARDINER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY at 7 o'clock P. M.

Carrriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from Hallowell, Augusta and Waterville; on the arrival of the boat, and on the days of her sailing.

FARE.

From Gardiner to Boston \$4.00, }
Bath to } 3.50, } ROUND.
Deck passengers \$2.00.

The Steam boat 'FICONIC' will run to Waterville, in connection with the New England, when the state of the river will permit.

AGENTS,

Messrs. T. G. JEWETT, Gardiner.
J. BEALS, Bath.
M. W. GREEN, Boston.
Gardiner, April 1, 1836.

A MOVEABLE HAY PRESS.

Of even construction, the Patent having been obtained by the subscribers, and is now offered to the public. Three new ones present themselves. The press can be seen at Richmond Village.

CHAMBERLAIN & CLIFLIN.

Gardiner, April 22, 1836.

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber intends to keep at Mr. Wm. Goulds Tin Ware Factory, Gardiner, Me., a good assortment of New York White Marble and Quincy Slate, Grave Stones, which will be ready for engraving at all times, and engraved at Short Notice, as he has a large establishment at Hallowell. Purchasers can be furnished with Monuments, Tomb-tables, and such sizes of stone, or variety of carved work, as may not be found at Mr. Gould's shop, at the time of calling; may be had by leaving their written or verbal orders with Mr. Gould.—The subscriber keeps at his shop in Hallowell a good variety of Chimney Pipes, Hearth Stones, &c. from the Thomaston Marble Manufactory, and will furnish at Short Notice, any thing in these lines.

JOEL CLARK JR.
Gardiner, April 15, 1836.

CHEAP, CHEAP.



CALL AND SEE

AT the store opposite GARDINER HOTEL, for CASH or Good Credit; as cheap as can be purchased on the river: Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; together with a good assortment of Family Groceries.

as can be found in town. Also HARD WARE, &c. &c.

The subscriber having the Agency of the Brandon Vermont Foundry, for the sale of STOVES, will have on hand the present season, a large assortment of Cooking Stoves &c. of the best pattern ever offered for sale in this State.

A. T. PERKINS.
Gardiner, April 8, 1836.

TO ALL WHO HAVE TEETH.

A recent discovery to prevent the future REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

THE ELECTRIC ANODYNE is a compound medicine recently invented by JOSEPH HISCOCK Esq. Its use in a vast number of cases has already proved it to be a prompt, effective, and permanent remedy for the toothache and ague, and supercedes the necessity of the removal of teeth by the cruel and painful operation of extraction. In the most of cases where this medicine has been used, it has removed the pain in a few minutes, and there have not yet been but a few cases where a second application of the remedy has been necessary. This medicine has the wonderful power, when applied in the proper manner, which is externally on the face, (see the direction accompanying the medicine) of penetrating the skin, and removing the pain instantaneously, and what gives immense value to the article is, that when the pain is removed it is not likely ever to return. The extractive and caput of this medicine, are put in the power of the General Agent to return it at the reduced price for which he offers it to the public, thereby procuring for the poorest individual in the community the power of relieving themselves from the suffering of tooth-ache for a small compensation.

The General Agent has in his possession a great number of Certificates, proving the efficacy of the Electric Anodyne, but does it is unnecessary here to publish any but the following one.

We, the subscriber, having made a fair trial of the Electric Anodyne, can cheerfully recommend it to the public generally as a safe, efficacious and sure remedy for tooth-ache and ague.

Z. T. MILLIKEN,
FRANCIS BUTLER,
JONATHAN KNOWLTON,
THOMAS D. CLARK, M. D.,
JAMES GOULD.

Farmington, Me. Jan 1835.

The Electric Anodyne is manufactured by the inventor, and sold wholesale by the subscriber.

ISAAC MOORE, Farmington, Me.,
Sole General Agent.
BENJAMIN DAVIS Esq., Augusta,
Agent for the State of Maine, will supply all the sub-agents in this State, who are already or may hereafter be appointed to retail the Electric Anodyne. All orders on the State Agent, must be post paid.

The following gentlemen have been appointed sub-agents, who will keep constantly a supply of the Electric Anodyne, and will promptly attend all orders from customers. Price, 75 cents per bottle.
JAMES BOWMAN, Gardiner. John Smith, Readfield. David Stanley, Winthrop. Wm. Whittier, Chester. Upham T. Cram, Mount Vernon. George Gage, Wilton. Cotton T. Pratt, Temple. Z. T. Milliken, Farmington. James Dismore, Milburn and Bloomfield. E. F. Day, Strong. Reuben Beau & Co., Jay. Seth Delano, Jr., Phillips. Fletcher & Bates, Norridgewock. J. M. Moor & Co., Waterville. Enoch Marshall, Vassalboro. James C. Dwight, Hallowell.
N. B. To prevent fraudulent speculation the papers of directions accompanying each bottle has the written signature of the sole General Agent.

Farmington, Jan. 29, 1836. copy 2

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of J. & L. Stanford is this day dissolved by mutual consent; Jordan Stanford is authorized to settle all accounts of the late firm.

JORDAN STANFORD,
ISAIAH STANFORD.
Gardiner Feb. 22, 1836

THE subscriber will continue business at the old stand and solicits the continuance of the patronage of the public and the former customers of the late firm.

JORDAN STANFORD.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods and Estate which were of

HUGH COX

late of Gardiner in the county of Kennebec deceased intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

GEORGE T. COX—Administrator.
Gardiner May 6 1836.

STIMPSON'S

CELEBRATED BILIOUS PILLS.

MOST diseases incident to this and other climates are induced in a great degree from a collection of cold, viscid phlegm and bile on the inner coats of the primæ, occasioned by frequent colds and obstructed perspirations. The stomach ceases to perform its office properly, digestion is impaired, the various functions of the system are deranged, the secretions become morbid, the blood depraved, the circulation obstructed or accelerated, and a long train of diseases are thereby induced which may terminate seriously if not fatally.

For these complaints and all their attendant evils STIMPSON'S BILIOUS PILLS have by long and general use in this and other States of the Union, been found to be the safest and most effectual remedy that has ever been discovered. They are proper for any age of either sex in most all situations and circumstances.

Among the various complaints proceeding from the causes above mentioned and for which these Pills have been found peculiarly beneficial, are, pain in the head, dizziness, stupor, flatulency, full stomach, colic, fits, worms, constiveness, jaundice, dysentery, &c. &c. &c. They are a most safe, convenient and valuable Family Medicine one dose of which, taken in season, will often save a dozen visits of a Physician, and much suffering and danger. No family should be without them. They are also an invaluable medicine for seamen, exposed to the fevers and bilious complaints contracted in warm climates.

The following are among the numerous testimonials with which the Proprietor has been favored by eminent Physicians:—Doct. CLARK, formerly of Portland, and Doct. GOODWIN, late of Thomaston, were Physicians of acknowledged professional skill and great experience in the practice of medicine; and the high character and standing of the late Hon Doct. ROSE, added to his professional skill and great practical knowledge of Medicine, cannot fail to secure for his opinions, the entire confidence of the public.

To the Public.

I have used the above named PILLS, for a number of years, both for my family and in my practice as a Physician, and knowing their whole composition, I hesitate not to recommend them to the public generally throughout the United States, as the safest and most useful medicine to be kept in every family, and used where similar medicines are necessary and proper.—Suffering men should never put to sea without them. I leave, with due deference, to recommend to all regular Physicians, that they make use of them in their practice; they being, in my opinion, the best composition of the kind for common use.

DANIEL CLARK.

Portland, N. S. October, 1823.

Having examined the composition of which the Pills of Mr. Stimpson are made, I am of the opinion that they are a safe and efficacious cathartic, and I believe them faithfully prepared.

DANIEL ROSE.

Thomaston, Jan. 21, 1834.

I hereby certify that I have used Mr. Brown Stimpson's PILLS in my practice, and knowing their composition am of the opinion that they are useful and efficacious medicines in private families, and particularly for those who are bound to sea.

JACOB GOODWIN.

Thomaston, Jan. 11, 1826.

Very many Physicians have adopted the use of these valuable PILLS in their ordinary practice. They are prepared with great care, the Proprietor trusting to no one to make them except under his own immediate superintendence.

General Agents for the sale of these PILLS in Kennebec: JAMES BOWMAN, Gardiner; T. B. Merrick, Hallowell, and W. H. Stevens Pittston.

Jan. 26 1836. IV.

CELEBRATED HORSE POWDER

THE various diseases to which the HORSE is subject, have occasioned man, remedies to be offered to the public, under different names with high encomiums. Some of these are injurious—others at best, of little use. A judicious and useful combination has long been desired. This is recommended in the following cases:

For Horses laboring by eating to excess, or drinking cold water when warm, or such as discover any symptoms of Glanders, the Distemper, Coughs, and Yellow Water, or are exposed to infection by being with other Horses affected with these complaints, and in all cases attended with feverish symptoms, sluggishness, loss of appetite or depression of spirits.

The dose for a sick horse is one table-spoonful night and morning, mixed with a light mess of short feed, or made into a drench: when intended to keep a Horse in health, a table-spoonful once a week will be sufficient, and at the same time a table-spoonful of Salt in his food.

Prepared and Sold by JAMES BOWMAN, Gardiner, Maine.

PRICE \$1-2 cents.

We the undersigned having examined the Receipt for the Horse Powder prepared by James Bowman of Gardiner, Me. do not hesitate to say it is a scientific combination, and from experience and observation we are persuaded to say that it is a good preparation for many diseases of Horses which it is recommended.

D. NEAL, M. D.

D. H. MIRICK, M. D.

We the subscribers having made use of the Horse Powder prepared by James Bowman of Gardiner Maine, most cheerfully recommend them to the public for Distemper and Coughs.

CHARLES SAGER, } Gardiner.
A. T. PERKINS, }
J. D. GARDNER, }
SAMUEL HODGSON, Pittston
BENJ. HODGES } Augusta
JOHN H. ELDRIDGE }

— ALSO —

THE GENUINE "ROLLINS' IMPROVED LINIMENT" for Horses and Oxen, and even for Persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Strains, Sprains or chilblains—it is not second to any other Liniment, British Oil or Opodeldoc now in use.

Feb. 26, 1836. IV.

TO INVALIDS.

DR. RICHARDSON, of South Reading, Mass. has (in compliance with the earnest solicitations of his numerous friends,) consented to offer his celebrated Vegetable Bitters and PILLS to the public, which he has used in his extensive practice more than thirty years, and they have been the means of restoring to health thousands of invalids, pronounced incurable by Physicians.

No. 1. Are recommended to Invalids of either sex, afflicted with any of the following complaints, viz:—Dyspepsia; Sinking; Faintness or Burning in the Stomach; Palpitation of the Heart; Increased or Diminished Appetite; Dizziness or Headache; Constiveness; Pain in the Side; Flatulency; Weakness of the Back, and Bilious Complaints.

No. 2. Is designed for the cure of that class of inveterate diseases, which arise from an impure state of the Blood, and exhibit themselves in the form of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head in children and various other cutaneous diseases. It is an excellent remedy for Females afflicted with a sore mouth while nursing or at any other time.

Plain and practical directions accompanying the above Vegetable Medicines, and they may be taken without any hindrance of business or amusement, and will if persisted in, prevent and cure numerous diseases, which daily send many of our worthiest to a premature grave.

Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of NATHAN RICHARDSON & SON, on the outside wrapper.

For sale by JAMES BOWMAN, Gardiner; David Griffith, Portland; Thomas Chase, North Yarmouth; H. M. Prescott, Brunswick; Samuel Chandler, Winthrop; Otis C. Waterman, New Gloucester; Nathan Reynolds, Lewiston; E. Latham, Gray; A. E. Small, Saco.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Will be sold at public Auction at the premises on Tuesday the fourteenth day of June, inst. at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, by virtue of a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, all the real estate situated in Gardiner of which David Lawrence late of said Gardiner deceased, died seized, the same being the homestead that was of said deceased, containing about forty acres.

CHARLES LAWRENCE, Ad'r.
Gardiner, May 9th, 1836. S.W.

DISSOLUTION.

The Co-partnership, heretofore existing under the firm of Gilson & Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

THOMAS GILSON,
SILAS MASON,
Gardiner, May 1, 1836.

S. M. would inform his former customers that he still continues the business at the old stand.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE BATH, ME.

THE subscriber has opened a public House in the building recently occupied by John Elliot—under the above name, and solicits a share of patronage.

The house is conveniently situated for communications by land and water: it stands on the stage road, and the stage stop at the door going east and west. It is also near the River, and the starting place of the Gardiner and Augusta steam-boat.

Faithful and attentive servants and hostlers will be provided, and the utmost exertion of the subscriber will be used to accommodate and make comfortable all who may visit or stop at the house.

JOHN BEALS.
Bath, August 28, 1835. tf. 32.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods and Estate which were of

DAVID LAWRENCE,

deceased, intestate; and has undertaken be that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CHARLES LAWRENCE,

Administrator.

Gardiner, March 14, 1836.

Compound Syrup of

ICE LAND MOSS,

For the cure of Colds, Whooping-Cough, Spitting of Blood, and Consumptions.

ICELAND MOSS grows plentifully in the island of Iceland, from whence it takes its name, and in all the high & northern latitudes of Europe and Asia, where its Medicinal qualities have been long known, and highly appreciated. This plant contains a large portion of VEGETABLE MUCILAGE, and many other known and unknown salts, and in combination with it is a bitter principle which acts most beneficially in giving strength in cases of great weakness and debility of the lungs. The knowledge of many of our most valuable medicines, for the cure of diseases, have been obtained from observing their effect on true animals, so in the case of this most invaluable Moss. Its virtues were first discovered by its effects on the hawking bird and pigeons. Rein-Per, which derives its principal nourishment from the ICELAND MOSS, and whose milk becomes so highly indurated with its balsamic virtues, that it is used with the greatest confidence as a sovereign remedy for the inhalation of all those complaints, for which none of all diseases of the Lungs and Hoarseness. In France, this compound has long been known, and extensively used; and to its salutary effects, as much as to the salubrity of the climate, is probably owing the very small number of fatal cases of consumption in that country, compared with Great Britain and the United States. This Syrup contains all the medicinal virtues of the Moss in the most concentrated form, and is prepared from the original receipt from Paris, only by

E. HUTCHINS & CO., Baltimore, and none is genuine unless it has their five-line sign on each bill of direction—also upon the envelope, and sealed with their seal.

For sale by A. T. PERKINS, Agent, Gardiner, Maine; E. FULLER, Augusta, and JAMES BOWMAN, Gardiner.

Gardiner, Jan. 29, 1836. 2

H. HUTCHINS & CO'S

NEWLY IMPROVED

INDELLIBLE INK

E. H. & Co. have, by means of their new chemical mordant, been enabled to offer the public a very superior article of durable Ink, in boxes only one sixth the usual size, yet containing the same quantity.

The prominent qualities of this Ink are, that it is black at the moment of writing, and after having been exposed to the sun for a few hours, will become a beautiful black, and may be relied on as indelible. The proprietors flatter themselves, that its superior blackness, durability and convenience, will recommend it as highly to the public generally, as its extreme portability does to travellers.

Be sure that each box is accompanied with the ac-complish of E. Hutchings & Co.

The true article is prepared by them only, at No. 110, Market Street, Baltimore, (up stairs).

For Sale by B. SHAW & CO., Ag'ts, Gardiner.

Gardiner, Jan. 13, 1836.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER will be published as heretofore, at Gardiner for two dollars per annum, payable in advance. If payment be delayed more than six months from the commencement of an annual subscription, two dollars and fifty cents will be considered the price and accordingly required.

Subscribers in all cases are considered as continuing their subscriptions unless all arrears are paid up, and a discontinuance expressly ordered, and no paper will be discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) while any arrears remain unpaid.

Any person procuring three subscribers, and sending five dollars in advance, shall be entitled to receive in full for the three; and any person sending nine new names and forwarding fifteen dollars shall be entitled to an additional year gratis.

All letters relating to the business of publication, payment, or communications intended for publication, must be directed [post paid] to the "Publisher of the Christian Intelligencer, Gardiner, Maine."

N. B. It is not necessary for an individual to sign his name to constitute him a subscriber, the names of all disposed to patronize the paper may be forwarded to the publisher in such way as may be most convenient.